

## New York Tribune.

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915.

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Central America	Seven Dollars
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North Pacific	Ten Dollars
Far East	Eleven Dollars
South Sea Islands	Twelve Dollars
Antarctica	Thirteen Dollars
Arctic	Fourteen Dollars
Equatorial	Fifteen Dollars
Tropical	Sixteen Dollars
Subtropical	Seventeen Dollars
Temperate	Eighteen Dollars
Continental	Nineteen Dollars
Island	Twenty Dollars
Mountain	Twenty-One Dollars
Valley	Twenty-Two Dollars
Coastal	Twenty-Three Dollars
Interior	Twenty-Four Dollars
Border	Twenty-Five Dollars
Frontier	Twenty-Six Dollars
Backcountry	Twenty-Seven Dollars
Wilderness	Twenty-Eight Dollars
Barren	Twenty-Nine Dollars
Desert	Thirty Dollars
Steppe	Thirty-One Dollars
Plains	Thirty-Two Dollars
Mountains	Thirty-Three Dollars
Valleys	Thirty-Four Dollars
Coastal	Thirty-Five Dollars
Interior	Thirty-Six Dollars
Border	Thirty-Seven Dollars
Frontier	Thirty-Eight Dollars
Backcountry	Thirty-Nine Dollars
Wilderness	Forty Dollars
Barren	Forty-One Dollars
Desert	Forty-Two Dollars
Steppe	Forty-Three Dollars
Plains	Forty-Four Dollars
Mountains	Forty-Five Dollars
Valleys	Forty-Six Dollars
Coastal	Forty-Seven Dollars
Interior	Forty-Eight Dollars
Border	Forty-Nine Dollars
Frontier	Fifty Dollars
Backcountry	Fifty-One Dollars
Wilderness	Fifty-Two Dollars
Barren	Fifty-Three Dollars
Desert	Fifty-Four Dollars
Steppe	Fifty-Five Dollars
Plains	Fifty-Six Dollars
Mountains	Fifty-Seven Dollars
Valleys	Fifty-Eight Dollars
Coastal	Fifty-Nine Dollars
Interior	Sixty Dollars
Border	Sixty-One Dollars
Frontier	Sixty-Two Dollars
Backcountry	Sixty-Three Dollars
Wilderness	Sixty-Four Dollars
Barren	Sixty-Five Dollars
Desert	Sixty-Six Dollars
Steppe	Sixty-Seven Dollars
Plains	Sixty-Eight Dollars
Mountains	Sixty-Nine Dollars
Valleys	Seventy Dollars
Coastal	Seventy-One Dollars
Interior	Seventy-Two Dollars
Border	Seventy-Three Dollars
Frontier	Seventy-Four Dollars
Backcountry	Seventy-Five Dollars
Wilderness	Seventy-Six Dollars
Barren	Seventy-Seven Dollars
Desert	Seventy-Eight Dollars
Steppe	Seventy-Nine Dollars
Plains	Eighty Dollars
Mountains	Eighty-One Dollars
Valleys	Eighty-Two Dollars
Coastal	Eighty-Three Dollars
Interior	Eighty-Four Dollars
Border	Eighty-Five Dollars
Frontier	Eighty-Six Dollars
Backcountry	Eighty-Seven Dollars
Wilderness	Eighty-Eight Dollars
Barren	Eighty-Nine Dollars
Desert	Ninety Dollars
Steppe	Ninety-One Dollars
Plains	Ninety-Two Dollars
Mountains	Ninety-Three Dollars
Valleys	Ninety-Four Dollars
Coastal	Ninety-Five Dollars
Interior	Ninety-Six Dollars
Border	Ninety-Seven Dollars
Frontier	Ninety-Eight Dollars
Backcountry	Ninety-Nine Dollars
Wilderness	One Hundred Dollars

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You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE TRIBUNE with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case THE TRIBUNE guarantees to pay your money back upon request. No red tape, no quibbling. We make good promptly if the advertiser does not.

## Conditions of Peace and War.

While we shall all do well to assume, on the face of the evidence yet available, that the German submarine sighted by the Transylvania did not attack the passenger ship, the incident must serve to remind Americans of the gravity of the existing crisis and of the conditions which to-day make for war or for peace.

So far as it is possible to judge now, an unsatisfactory answer to the President's note by the Imperial German Government will not be accepted as a *corpus belli* by Washington. We shall not declare war because Germany declines to disavow the act of her naval officers in sinking the American passengers on the Lusitania.

What President Wilson will do in this case is fairly clear. The American Ambassador will be withdrawn from Berlin, all our consular agents will be called home and passports will be handed to similar German representatives in the United States. This means the end of friendly intercourse, a diplomatic break, but not a break to be followed by a declaration of war.

Yet the real situation will not be as simple as would appear. Germany will not return an unfavorable answer if she merely means to decline to disavow the Lusitania massacre. She will not quarrel with the United States at a critical moment, when an Italian declaration of war is imminent, over a technical question relating only to a past occurrence.

An unfavorable answer from Germany will mean that, having weighed all the considerations carefully, the ministers of the Kaiser have concluded that German interests will be more gravely imperiled by abandoning the submarine blockade than by engaging in war with the United States. Americans should remember, too, that such a decision is not in the least unlikely or lacking in material justification.

It may be assumed that the German answer will not be unfriendly or couched in belittling terms. It may be guessed that it will propose new bases for discussion, argument, arbitration. But it must equally be assumed that to all these the United States can make but one answer.

We are then thrown back upon the ultimate and decisive question: Will Germany continue to kill Americans on the high seas? If she does, then it is impossible to see any escape from war. Those that have been murdered are not to be avenged by bloodshed. German refusal to make requested amends will not mean war, but a peaceful cessation of diplomatic relations.

But continued murder can mean nothing more nor less than a declaration of war by the United States.

The main circumstance to be recalled at the present time is that what we call murder the Germans justify as necessity. They assert—not improbably they honestly believe—that the ammunition now flowing into Great Britain and France from the United States will decide the war. The same sort of reasoning moved Germany to go through Belgium, although this incurred a British declaration of war, and Great Britain's capacity to injure Germany was ten thousandfold greater than ours can ever be.

The conditions for peace and for war must be made in Germany. If Germany decides to continue submarine operations and sink other ships carrying Americans, this will amount to a decision for war. No nation can permanently endure the slaughter of its nationals in defiance of all international law without appealing to arms. The response of the American people to President Wilson's note is the best evidence that no such spirit is abroad in our own country.

Let us in the present crisis be entirely frank with ourselves and wholly clear-sighted in the face of unmistakable possibilities. There is no spirit of jingoism, not the smallest hint of chauvinism, in the nation. If we go to war we shall be dragged into it against our will and against our wish. But let us not blind ourselves to the plain fact that there is real, great danger that we shall be dragged in.

Peace or war depends upon the single condition that German statesmanship in choosing between the two shall find the greater profit in peace. It is next to impossible for us, sitting quietly at home,

continuing in the daily routine of our peaceful lives, to understand the emotions and the reasonings of a nation surrounded by enemies, threatened with conquest, preserving in the submarine a single effective weapon to avert national disaster.

Gaiety, self-restraint, self-control—these are duties imposed upon all Americans by the present crisis. But self-discipline may prove excessively costly later. We shall not escape war because we detect it, because war would be nothing but a curse, a calamity. We shall avoid war only if Germany decides peace with the United States is better for her than war. That is the long and the short of it. To recognize this truth is more than a duty; it is an absolute necessity.

## A Blow to Food Fakery.

Health Commissioner Goldwater and the city are to be congratulated on getting for the important place of Supervisor of Food and Drugs of the Health Department so well qualified a man as Dr. Lucius Polk Brown, just appointed. The first man on the civil service competitive list, Dr. Brown has a splendid record. For several years he has been head of the Food and Drugs Department of Tennessee; he was chemist of that state's agricultural experiment station at one time, and he has been president of the Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials of the United States.

Under his management the Health Department's supervision of food and drugs is bound to become more extensive and more careful. The bureau is to be reorganized for a war on impure and adulterated foodstuffs and drugs. Nobody knows the need for such a campaign better than the Health Department officials. Despite an inadequate organization and insufficient funds, the Health Department has done much good work in fighting food and drug fakers and has obtained some gratifying convictions. Under Dr. Brown this protection of the purchasing public may be expected to receive a new impetus which will make dishonest dealers wary of this city.

## Policewomen.

Mrs. Wells, of Los Angeles, pioneer policewoman, has not had a very long official life. Yet she told the National Conference of Charities and Correction that she had seen about thirty cities in the United States, including Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Toledo, St. Paul, Denver and other large centers, adopt the idea. In these thirty places the policewomen are regular members of the municipal force; in some other cities they are paid from private funds with the approval of the head of the police force.

New York City cannot join the ranks, however, because the Legislature refused to pass an amendment to the charter permitting the appointment of women police for patrol duty. The Legislators seemed to think the bill was a joke. There is assuredly no joke in the system. As Mrs. Wells says, "industrial and social energy no longer centers in the home, but has given us an age in which men, women and children eat, sleep and work and play together as never before in the world's history."

Women in business, in stores, factories, professions, have naturally led to women in courts as probation officers and even on the bench in some unusual places; women in all varieties of social service work; women in the police department, where, behind uniform and badge, they do a kind of social service which they perhaps could not attempt otherwise with so much prospect of success.

The policewoman fits into the scheme of things just as completely as does the woman probation officer. In every large city she is certain to find important work and every large city is certain to need her in both capacities.

## Stra-a-a-berries!

There must have been some of us who didn't get our half pint of strawberries yesterday. And yet a uniform distribution of the 160 carloads arriving the day before would have entitled each one of us to just that portion. From North Carolina they came, and from Virginia and Maryland and Delaware, all converging upon that old gastatory athlete and prince of gourmets, Father Knickerbocker.

They were cheap enough, too, in all conscience, ranging from three to seven cents a quart at the West Side docks, and under ten cents a quart along the street, where the young wagon merchants hawked them in stentorian tones echoing between the apartment house cliffs. But the pity of the thing is another story.

Strawberries are perishable. They must be sold comparatively soon after arrival, no matter how irregularly they are received. Yesterday they were a glut on the market and had to be sold at a sacrifice. Next week, for this reason, they may become a scarcity, the market gardeners of the South preferring to ship them elsewhere; but again probably at a loss, since the impulse to switch will strike them all simultaneously. And we shall be the losers from the fluctuation of supply and consequent confusion of mind and purse.

The story of the strawberry is more or less the story of most fresh fruits and vegetables of a perishable nature offered for consumption in this market. On some days they flood us and spoil in quantities, for even Father Knickerbocker's capacity is limited, regardless of price. On other days their lack may approach a famine—and all for want of proper organization among the producers. The orange growers of California have learned their lesson. So to a less extent have those of Florida and the peach growers of Georgia. Through central agencies they regulate the distribution of their carloads and maintain thereby a fairly constant equation between demand and supply in the different centres of consumption.

Let the strawberry raisers take their examples to heart.

In the meantime, however, we may as well pitch in and get each our share of the yielding decency at bargain rates. For whether half sunk in a bath of cream and sugar or embedded in shortcake or floating in claret or alone with their little green headresses as handies they number among that list of things that make life worth the effort.

## "Mist Bombs."

One who has been travelling in Germany sends to "The Times," of London, an account of a new instrument of war, said to be devised especially for the long-promised air raid on the English capital. This is the Nebelbombe, or mist bomb, which is made to explode at a calculated distance when dropped from an airship, distributing a dense fog with incredible rapidity, and thereby enabling the raiders to carry on operations, without fear of pursuit or attacks from guns, on land.

Apparently he has found some factory workers who talk freely about the experiments made with this bomb, and though he did not succeed in securing any description of its composition, his informants, he says, were highly enthusiastic in describing its effects, and all were satisfied that the artificial fog was dense enough to foil the most powerful searchlight.

The obvious inconvenience of such a device is that it must hamper the operator as much as his enemy, but as air raids on England have so far been conducted more for the purpose of terrorizing the inhabitants than for strictly military ends this objection is perhaps not weighty. We are not told whether the vapor is poisonous or merely unpleasant, like the normal London fog, but it might readily be supplemented by the use of asphyxiating gases. The wonder is that such gases have not hitherto been employed in air raids. They would do more damage than the bombs at present in use, and "cruel necessity" would surely be a sufficient pretext for employing them.

Even if it were not, the alternative excuse would be as justifiable on these occasions as at Ypres. It will be remembered how the "Frankfurter Zeitung" explained that the British had made "a terrible hell" of the German trenches at Neuve Chapelle, and argued that, while they had thrown "hundreds of thousands of shells on a single tiny spot," the Germans used only "a few shells" to spread their gas over a large area, thus "producing a rapid end" in such a way as "to spare the town bodies."

A chlorine or bromine invasion of London would have a very surprising effect on the inhabitants, and if the effect on outsiders proved unfavorable the projectors could still fall back on the law of necessity and let their hearts bleed for the neutral victims.

## Letting the Baby Sleep.

Where is the father who will not sympathize with Frank Weiss, of Scottsdale, Penn.? Mr. Weiss sat on the stairway of his home, revolver in hand, and watched a burglar ransack his dining room, while he held his fire that he might not wake the baby. It takes a veteran parent to understand the incentive to such martyrdom, and few there are who will not applaud his forbearance.

Mrs. Weiss had just spent four hours reducing the infant to slumber. Without a doubt it was Mr. Weiss's turn next. One can reconstruct without much difficulty something of his mental exercise under the strain. It proceeded as follows:

"There go the spoons! I'll wait, though. There's time yet. IT [the sex of the infant is not disclosed in the dispatches] may wake up any minute and scare him. Gosh, he's testing the water pitcher. Won't that kid ever wake up? There he goes into the drawer after the pocketbook. He's got it! Well, here goes!" And as he half rises to aim Mrs. Weiss plucks his sleeve and sears his ear with her fierce whisper: "Don't shoot, don't you dare shoot! I don't care if he takes the house."

And neither, for that matter, does Mr. Weiss.

If the British government had a sense of humor it would send a cruiser to take Dr. Bernburg across the Atlantic.

That burglar who was caught trying to break open a child's bank containing seven cents undoubtedly would find a blind beggar.

The decision of the Treasury Department to put old Gold into cotton dress shoes would prove the final bond of a reunited country.

As the Horses Run the Girls Will Take—Headline.

And the men will gamble?

Italy Has Crossed the Rubicon—Headline.

The longest crossing on record.

Switzerland is a little island of peace wholly surrounded by war.

Another case of the Lyon and the lamb—apparently.

## German Outrages.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I have just read Bryce's report on Belgian outrages. Like others, I have not until now believed the early reports concerning German outrages. Some one writing to The Tribune compares the Lusitania with Cawnpore. Many years ago in India I became acquainted with a man who went through the mutiny of Cawnpore as "Poor Badoo the Cook," and who wrote the best book on the Cawnpore massacre. After reading the report of the Bryce commission the Cawnpore affair sinks into utter insignificance, is almost wiped out. They were not a cultured race, but religious fanatics.  
I am a Republican and endorse President Wilson's stand. It is becoming evident that the Germans must not win if the rest of the world is to remain really free and free. But the participation of the United States in the war must not be active if Germany is to be crushed. The Allies must have supplies and the United States is their storehouse of supplies, and it becomes the duty of the United States to see that the Allies are well supplied, for only in that way can German militarism be crushed. JAMES T. BUTLER.  
New York, May 13, 1915.

## BUT HE RUNS LIKE A BEAR.



## Shorter Comment.

## Street Orators.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I think, in view of the pressure being brought by the government against German disturbers of the peace, that a curb should be placed on the men haranguing on street corners. They are a source of irritation to the public supplied by the Bernburg propaganda, and they should all go to oblivion together.

On Monday there were three of these street orators yelling at the same time in Madison Square, blocking traffic, and one certainly was violating the law by draping on a soap box the American flag, with the ends hanging in the dirt. Why they should make use of the American flag in advocating anarchy and sedition only Bernburg knows. Moreover, there is a penalty attached to desecration of the flag which should be enforced.

Their actions disgust strangers, for in what other city in the world would they be allowed to publicly criticize the government and disturb the peace? They are a nuisance and should be suppressed for the credit of the city. The police have been much too tolerant. AMERICAN SINCE 1870.  
New York, May 14, 1915.

## "Too Many Hotheads."

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Your correspondent from Rochester who signs himself "American," but whose belittling question, "Are we become a nation of old women, etc.," shows to which hyphenated nation he belongs. And although he isn't of German descent he should go to Germany, where he would feel more at home in a country which is still governed by and whose propagandists are a lot of irresponsible old men who have not as yet progressed sufficiently in humanitarianism and old womanliness to be able to settle anything without resorting to war, rape, rapine and barbarism. We have too many hotheads here who do not appreciate that "too proud to fight" is the greatest compliment ever paid to the civilization of any nation.

Let us have peace, even at the cost of argument. That is the only way to keep bullies in their respective places. RITA LEE.  
New York, May 15, 1915.

## "Narrow-mindedness."

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: For the last nine or ten years I have read your paper and respected every one of your ideas. But this morning's cartoon of "The Man Who Was Not Too Proud to Fight" was a shocking revelation of your narrow-mindedness as far as our President is concerned. Personally I never was in favor of our present day Democratic government, but one thing I am certain of is that we may all be very thankful that we have at the head of our government to-day one of our most conservative men, and one who I am sure will know just how to guide us in this most dreadful time. L. R. C.  
New York, May 12, 1915.

## Why the Peace Parade.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Some months ago the women of New York organized a peace parade and marched up Fifth Avenue in sombre garments. It was a silent protest against the war then raging. Since then at various times women have claimed that had we the vote there would be no more war. In one of the papers last Thursday I read that Mrs. O. Belmont thought the States should go to war, and although I have scanned The Tribune carefully I see no peace movement started by the suffragettes. Moreover, I have not read of any petition being sent to Washington protesting in the name of women against war. Why was the peace parade?

M. G. WELLES.  
New York, May 17, 1915.

## Give Them Work.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: It's a shame the way the city department treats its laborers. Many of them were laid off in all departments, and they are still on the preferred lists. The Park and Highway departments in New York and Brooklyn are in a very bad condition. Why don't they put these men to work? They are trying to save money. Why don't they cut the high salaries of some of the clerks and high officials? T. J. MAYERS.  
New York, May 12, 1915.

## Congratulations.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Permit me, sir, to express to you my heartfelt thanks and my sincerest congratulations for your brilliant editorial, "Italy's Crisis." LOUIS PETTA.  
New York, May 18, 1915.

## Causing Unnecessary Toil.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: It is too bad that so few people realize the long hours and trials of the grocery boys and delivery men caused by late orders which often might wait until the following day, or the buyer might call or send the children. It is no unusual occurrence at 6:30 o'clock to see the boys filling the wagons with orders lately received, and on Saturday, as well as the night before a holiday, they work from early morning until nearly midnight. A baker remarked that the afternoon orders caused infinite trouble, as it was impossible to decide how many bakers must remain and extra horses were required, since those used in the morning were tired out. The bakers, milkmen and many others commence work long before 4 o'clock in the morning and work until 4 o'clock or later in the day in bad weather.

Many orders may be obviated by planning the daily menu the day before and by the use of a pad and pencil in the kitchen, while a few jaunts to the shops for things forgotten will improve the memory surprisingly. Staples may be ordered on Friday instead of delaying until Saturday, or one may say that the order may be delivered on Monday, although that is likely to be another long day. It is astonishing the number of well intentioned persons who will order on their way home articles to be sent which could be easily carried.

And then the poor horses which make endless trips in all kinds of weather over slippery, icy or burning pavements, when a little thoughtful care would lighten many loads and lessen the number of deliveries! Will the purchaser please think to help both man and beast? GABRIELLE ROSIERE.  
New York, May 15, 1915.

## His Best Wishes.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: In the issue of February 26 (or 27), 1915, of The New York Tribune was published a cable dispatch which I addressed to Premier Giolitti. It was worded as follows: "Premier Giolitti, Rome: 'People that to-day cheer you to-morrow will hang you.' Wishes." D. N.

Mr. Giolitti has not yet been hanged, but he has a fair chance to be rewarded as he deserves. Was I a good prophet?

The Latins are an odd race. Now the Italians are under the spell of Premier Salandra, who in 1898 was a member of the Pelloux Cabinet, which was responsible for the outrage of the working people in Milan. Can a wolf become a lamb?

How can Mr. Salandra, the slayer of the people in 1898, become the friend of the same people in 1915? I am sure that he is deceiving the Italians to please King Victor Emmanuel III. It is a well played farce, in which Giolitti and Salandra are fooling the Italian nation to save the kingdom.

A government whose life depends on such dirty tricks cannot last long, and I hope and wish with all my heart that the nation where I was born would realize the situation and get rid of a system that is a shame for a civilized nation.

Italy is historically the land of republics. The Roman Republic and the republics of the Middle Ages should suggest to the Italian working class change. The sooner the better. BRUTUS BERTIBONI.  
Brooklyn, May 16, 1915.

## They Missed the Point.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: It seems incredible that any one reading the admirable letter of H. E. under the caption of "German Hate Remitted" of your issue of May 12 could have failed to see its line and at the same time bitter sarcasm. And yet condemnatory protests from several of your correspondents, notably one from Allen P. Ford in to-day's paper, would indicate that the point has been missed entirely. Where is the American sense of humor? M. H. WOOD.  
New York, May 17, 1915.

## GERMAN-AMERICAN LOYALTY

It Can't Be Questioned, Says Son of a Union Soldier.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Your valuable article on page 2 of The Sunday Tribune touching on the loyalty of American citizens of German birth or lineage hits the nail square on the head. Excepting the negligible few unwarmed Germans not naturalized, "who have not absorbed the general features of Americanism," the whole-hearted loyalty of the German-Americans to the land of their adoption, should a crisis arise, has never given cause for serious questioning. Those citizens are as warm in their support of President Wilson's note to the German government about the Lusitania disaster as was The Tribune in its editorial on the day of its publication.

Among the arguments, charges and counter charges that have appeared about the neutrality controversy, this phase of the question seems to me to have received little emphasis. Born, reared and educated under the Stars and Stripes, an American citizen, the son of a naturalized German father, who fought in the Union army, and born of a naturalized German mother, who fought in the Confederate army, I wish to make an appeal for a square deal for American citizens of German-Austrian birth at the hands of their American fellow citizens.

A certain group of American citizens would have you believe that neutrality is ideally typified in the well known striking definition of a senseless biped: one who says nothing, does nothing, is nothing. Citizens of German birth who severed their allegiance to the Fatherland when they took on their shade among us claim that they are being made to feel like patriots, because they maintain affection for the land of their birth in sympathy with Germany in the European conflict. In New York City 200,000 persons are reported to be out of employment—round numbers one out of every twelve of the population—partly by reason of business depression as a result of the war. Because Germany is accused of having precipitated the conflict to which the economic depression is believed to be at least partly due resentment is strong against the Germans, whether they live in New York or elsewhere.

Another accusation against American citizens of German birth, flatly contradicted by well known facts and about which these citizens are complaining bitterly, lies in the charge that if war were declared between the United States and Germany former subjects of the Kaiser would take up arms against their adopted country. No greater patriots ever fought and found protection under the Stars and Stripes than were the 200,000 American citizens of German lineage who fought for the Union during our Civil War. Carl Schurz, the stay and the staff of Abraham Lincoln in that bitter conflict, brought German idealism to these shores when he gave his noble self to the cause of the Union. My father, a German shoemaker of two and twenty when he emigrated to America, after naturalization enlisted in the Union army, obtaining his honorable discharge after one year's service because he had been shot and had contracted a disease from which he suffered during his whole life. He and the 200,000 other American patriots with him would have protested against the breach of neutrality which lurks in such ill advised accusations. A. GIDEON.  
New York, May 16, 1915.

## What Blaine Would Have Done.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: American statesmanship seems to have declined in some respects since the days when New England's influence was predominant. Such men as Webster, Blaine, Olney, et al, guided the ship of state with firm hands, and would have made capital out of the present European war instead of becoming entangled in a labyrinth of diplomatic controversies, which may even draw us into the maelstrom ourselves. Imagine a great Secretary like Blaine at the helm in the present conjuncture! In the early days of the war he would have sized up the situation something like this: England, by means of her naval supremacy, will get all the munitions of war she and her allies will want. Germany cannot come and get any. This will make it all one-sided in favor of the Allies. But our ships must not be stopped from carrying non-contraband food supplies to the civil population of Germany, thus upholding international law, maintaining the friendship of both sides and incidentally doing twice as much business for ourselves. In case of such business for ourselves, Secretary Blaine's sharp note of protest would go to London, where the present one would have gone, instead of Berlin, for there would have been no occasion to send one to Berlin if the former course had been pursued in the present instance. If England absolutely refused to allow our neutral ships their rights on the seas Secretary Blaine might advise an embargo on munitions to the Allies, which would bring them to their knees in short order. In short, Secretary Blaine would have made the United States a truly neutral nation. W. T. OSBORN.  
Newark, N. J., May 17, 1915.

## Saluting the Flag.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I watched the naval parade this morning from the corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, where I had an excellent opportunity of observing the crowd. Of all those hundreds of men, women and children that I could